



# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, EDITOR.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

In its leader of Monday, the *Confederate*, after its notice of the "raw recruits," which we think was an undervaluation of the worth of "such a class of soldiers," and which pre-empted or overlooked the fact that the Yankee armies, which our recruits would meet, are being filled with the raw material, makes the enquiry—"why call the Legislature now in extra session?" Scarcely sixty days (it says) will elapse before the Legislature meets in regular session. But then, that sixty days from now till the last of November, will in all human probability be the very agony of the war—the apex of its crisis. The commonest observation will appreciate the importance of full ranks in our armies in that very sixty days; for if that "sixty days" be days of successful resistance on our part, the fall campaign will close upon our enemy baffled and defeated, and subject him to a winter occupation of disadvantageous positions in the heart of his country. If, on the other hand, the war should close upon the Union in triumph, while the objects of the war will be postponed through the gloomy winter to the distant spring, with all the dissatisfactions and disappointments which this delay will produce. If Gen. Lee were interrogated to-morrow, as to which he would prefer, ten thousand men now, or twenty thousand in May, he would say the ten thousand now, by all manner of means. Indeed, in urging this question now, we labor at disadvantage; for there is much which we are obliged to forbear saying, out of regard to the public interest.

But, says the *Confederate*, "the only thing the Legislature can do, will be to force militia officers and magistrates into the field, to reduce the number of exemptions in the State service, and call out the boys from 16 to 17, and the men from 50 to 55." And of the militia officers and magistrates it says: "A portion of them are necessary to the maintenance of the State government and the enforcement of the civil law. By no means take them. And for those who produce bread and meat, they are necessary to keep the country in food, leave them; but those of them 'who ought to have been in the war from the first,' do not let them delay any longer; and as they will be delayed until the Legislature meets, here is a reason for its early assembling, in which both the *Confederate* and we agree."

But we think the *Confederate* underestimates the home value of these two classes of our citizens. We understand that there are about 3,000 militia officers in the State. Of these it may be safely estimated that there are at least 700 to 1,000 claimed as militia officers solely. Of magistrates, we think there are full 5,000; and of these, without detriment to any interest in North Carolina, twenty-five hundred could be taken. There, then, are 3,500 men of these two classes, who might be made available as soldiers, and who are not at all necessary for any home purpose. This is not an exaggerated estimate. We have based it not on our own, nor the opinion of a few, but on our own observation and the concurrent opinion of the public generally, with whom we have conferred. From all the accounts we have received of the late fight near Winchester, we are satisfied that a reserve of thirty-five hundred men would have converted that disaster into a victory; and Early would still have been confronting Washington, instead of retiring upon Staunton. And Gen. Lee might have stricken a blow which the public was expecting. If there were no other reason, but to repeal that exemption, as to enable the Governor, with proper deference, to forbear claiming the militia officers and magistrates who are not necessary, this is sufficient to justify the call of the Legislature.

We differ from the *Confederate* entirely, that there is any gravity in the sense of doubt, whether any more men in this State can be taken from the fields and the work shops.—On every hand, in full view to the contrary, there will be found among all the classes of exemptions, created by Congress and the Legislature, many who are not at all "necessary to the business of the government or the people," where they are. They may be found readily by the appointment of a faithful Inspector, whose duty it should be to ascertain the amount and kind of service rendered by such exemptions, and to report upon the necessity of their retention.

We differ, again, with the *Confederate* as to its suggestion that "the Legislature will be glad to know what North Carolina has already done in the way of furnishing troops, and what other States have done." If the *Confederate* means by this, that it will be a wise, politic or patriotic course for North Carolina to measure her duty of reinforcing her troops by the failure of others, then we sincerely hope that Governor Vance does not endorse this sentiment. We hope he holds that North Carolina should give the full weight of her right arm to uphold the cause, so long as she has soldiers struggling for it, whether other States be lagging or not; for, otherwise, she bears her part in producing our overthrow, while she continues the sacrifice of her children who are already in—

However accurate or inaccurate the *Confederate* may be in its tabular statement, one thing is sure—its previous editorials, especially that one of September 23d, is true—"the Confederate armies need recruiting—our skeleton regiments must be filled up, and new regiments formed, if need be." This cannot be done simply by drawing from the "cooks, wagoners, ambulance corps, enrolling offices, provost offices, hospitals, commissary and quartermaster's offices and bridge guards," though considerable accessions might be gotten from this source, but "raw recruits" out of exempted classes, and certified classes, must also be had; and it is useless to disguise the fact, that North Carolina may feel the war nearer her own doors, unless a vigorous reinforcement shall strengthen our resistance where it is now being made.

We have now done our duty, as we believed, for the best. We are animated but by one purpose—to serve the cause. It is not our expectation to compel the public to our views. When we have conscientiously urged what we deem to be for the best, we are content to abide the public decision. Time will justify our reasoning, or disprove us of the conviction of its correctness.

We copy from the *Goldensboro' State Journal*, a card from Mr. Jones Watson, of Chapel Hill, in relation to the publication of the late sentence of a court-martial on his son, Lieut. Mr. Watson in this matter, without acknowledging any blame whatever on our part. It is the more unfortunate, in this case, that such a punishment should have befallen his family, after the noble conduct of his other son, as recognized by Gen. Hood.

We have not presumed to judge of the guilt or innocence of Lieut. Watson, and we should rejoice in the conviction that his statement may be true. But our defence of the propriety of publishing to the world the disgraceful conduct of a cowardly officer, has not been impaired. The crime is a vile one—a reproach to a man's individual honor, and to the honor of his country; it indicts untold injuries upon the cause, and sacrifices life which the coward has pledged his honor to guard. But the other day, victory—what would have been a victory of glory and importance—is lost to us; and the country is called to mourn the sacrifice of many a brave and noble hero, who died standing and endeavoring to remedy the mischief created by others' cowardice. Perhaps in that very instance, the disgraceful panic was produced by some individual act of cowardice, on the part of some recreant officer. Is it too severe a punishment that such unworthy officer should be cashiered and publication should be made of his offence and punishment?—Verily not; for the heinousness of the offence, the necessity of deterring others from its commission, the safety of the army, and the preservation of useful and honorable lives, demand severity of sentence.

We should hold our sympathies to be rather maudlin, (by this we do not mean to question those of others,) if we forebore out of them to lead our part as public journalists to put down such offences. In this particular instance, as in all others, we should sympathize with the families who would be grieved; but we sympathize also with the soldier in battle, whose life is in a measure in the hands of his officer. We sympathize with the army who may win victory, or suffer defeat, by his good or bad conduct; and we sympathize with a glorious cause, which may be lost or saved by his courage or cowardice; and we will go with the farthest, to erect a monument of fame or infamy for him who, accepting the commission of an officer in the army, conducts himself to deserve one or the other. If injustice has been done to Lieut. Watson, we hope sincerely, for his own and the feelings of his friends, it may be made to appear. Our columns will be more readily open to his rescue from his present position than they ever were to the publication of his condemnation.

**DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.**—Gen. Beauregard, accompanied by Col. D. B. Harris, Col. A. G. Rice and Col. A. Roman, of the General's staff, arrived in Charleston by special train of the Northeastern Railroad, eight o'clock Sunday morning. The General was met at the depot by a deputation of military officers and citizens, and escorted to the residence of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Theo. D. Wagner, whose guest the General will be during his stay in the city. The General, we are glad to state, is in excellent health and spirits, and expresses, as he always has done, the most unbounded confidence in our future success. He is very warm in his praise of our army in Virginia, and especially of the heroic endurance of that portion of it doing duty in the trenches before Petersburg.

We learn that President Davis and General Beauregard had a long consultation at Burkeville, Va., last week, the result of which is said to have been highly gratifying, and will probably lead to the assignment of General Beauregard to the command of the Army of Tennessee.

The General will remain in our city until further orders.—*Charleston Courier*.

**Killed.**—David Fernar. Wounded, Sergt. A. G. Cansey, severe; Israel Rumly, severe; C. Hanner, severe; Frederic Shoffner, J. Y. Brown, J. T. Wright.

Missing.—Sergt. J. C. Reid, Jas. Brewer, Thos. Howerton, Wm. Fernar, M. Williams and Jas. Macrellat.

The Regiment was engaged from 11 o'clock until night. It consisted of 150 men in the commencement, and lost in killed, wounded and missing 75, just half. The whole Brigade, (Grimes' Brigade) suffered severely. Captain London and Lt. Barnes, of Gen. Grimes' staff wounded.

## City and State News.

**Bate.**—Gen. Robert D. Johnston, commanding the 5th, 12th, 30th and 28d regiments of North Carolina Troops, is reported to have been killed at Winchester on Monday last. Gen. J. was from Lincoln county, where he raised a company early in 1861. This company was attached to the 18th Volunteers, (23d troops) and in the re-organization of the regiment, Captain Johnston was made Lieut. Colonel. For his distinguished gallantry he was promoted to Brig. General from Lieut. Colonel, and assigned to the command of what was then known as Iverson's Brigade. He was a nephew of Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte, and graduated at our State University in 1858, with distinction.

**ALEXANDER COLLEGE.**—Esq. of London, has forwarded to Willie J. Palmer, Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, a valuable present, consisting of books, maps, beads, &c., for the Blind of the Institution. We learn from the *Deaf Mute Casket*, that the articles have safely arrived, and the directors have forwarded to Mr. Collier resolutions of thanks.

Gov. Vance has called a meeting of the Council of State on the 5th of October prox. Two members of the Council having recently resigned, the remaining members are earnestly requested to be present so as to ensure a quorum.

**Wilmington Journal.**—that on Monday night last, the fine blockade running steamer *Lynx*, belonging to John Frazer & Co., and commanded by Captain Reid, crossed New Inlet Bar and put to sea, bound to Bermuda, with a cargo consisting mainly of over six hundred bales of cotton, one-half on government account. She also had \$50,000 in gold on freight for government. She had some few passengers.

Just after she got out she was pursued by the blockading squadron, by which she was completely hemmed in. She was struck eight times, six times at or below the water-line. Finding the ship in a sinking condition, the Captain beached her some five or six miles above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped with a portion of their effects, and the vessel was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The gold belonging to government was saved. The enemy got so close as to fire a volley of musketry at the *Lynx*, by which one of the crew was wounded.

**CAPT. W. E. PEIRCE** has kindly furnished us the following estimate of the Forage crop raised in the county of Wake for the present year, which is based on the title of the said county from the crop of 1863, estimating an increase of 50 per cent. on all the articles named, except fodder, which is estimated at 75 per cent. increase: 1,087,200 pounds of Hay; 500,000 bushels of Corn; 51,985 bushels Shelled Oats; 16,356,080 Fodder.

**MAJ. WILLIAM J. BAKER**, late Commissary of Kirkland's Brigade, has been assigned to duty at this place as Post Commissary. Capt. W. D. Reynolds, former Commissary at this Post, has been assigned to duty at Greensboro'.

**THE YELLOW FEVER.**—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Sunday says that this dreadful scourge seems to be extending its ravages along our coast. It is reported at Savannah as well as Charleston, and certainly raging at Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. We are pleased to know that, thus far, our troops in South Carolina have been exempt from its encroachments.

## Graduates of Our University.

The following interesting and highly creditable exhibit, which we take from the *Confederate*, goes far to discredit the slat phrase which some have been disposed to indulge, of the "rich man's war, and the poor man's fight." These young gentlemen, for the most part, belong to the wealth and influence of the State, and entered the service at the first sound of the tocsin of war. And they are but specimens of nearly the entire portion of the wealthy and the educated young men of North Carolina. The uneducated and the poorer classes of young men, have responded with equal patriotism and alacrity—and all stand together, shoulder to shoulder, as brothers engaged in a common cause, to resist the invader and save their common country from a ruthless and tyrannical oppression. There is, there can be no difference in classes in this struggle—we all rise or fall together.

The article below refers to the graduating class of the University of North Carolina at the Commencement in June, 1860:

Of the Senior Class of 1859-'60, Sydenham R. Alexander is a Captain in the 42d N. C. Regiment, Lawrence M. Anderson was killed at Shiloh, Isaac T. Amore, killed in Virginia, Alexander Barrett is a Lieutenant in the 49th N. C. Regiment, Junius C. Battle was killed at Sharpsburg, Lewis Bond is a Captain and Ordnance Officer, W. H. Borden is a Lieutenant in the 50th N. C. Regiment, Sterling Brickell was a Captain in the 12th N. C., and resigned in consequence of wounds, W. M. Brooks is in the 41st Regiment, Charles Bruce, Jr., was killed in one of the battles around Richmond, Capt. George P. Bryan was recently killed below Richmond, Peirce M. Butler belongs to the 2d S. C. Cavalry, Alexander T. Cole is in the 23d S. C. Cavalry, N. C. Troops, Daniel R. Coleman is with the 20th R. E. Cooper is a Chaplain in Cobbs' Legion, Thomas W. Cowper, a Lieutenant in the 11th N. C., was killed at Gettysburg, S. Venable Daniel is a Lieutenant in the 17th, Thomas W. Davis was first Lieutenant in the 8th, and resigned on account of bad health, E. L. Drake is in a Tennessee Regiment, H. D. Fain is a Captain in the 33d Regiment, Horace Ferrand is in a Louisiana Regiment, J. O. A. Fogle is in a Georgia Regiment, Samuel R. Franklin died, C. E. Gay is in a Mississippi Regiment, James A. Graham is a Lieutenant in the 27th Regiment, Charles Haigh is in the 33d N. C., E. J. Hale is Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. J.

H. Lane, E. J. Hardin is a Lieutenant and Adjutant to Colonel Mallett of the Conscript Bureau, William J. Headen was a first Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment, and has just been elected for the second time to the State Legislature from Chatham county. W. Henry is in the Western Army, S. A. Hightower is in the 26th Louisiana, Thos. C. Holiday was Captain and Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Davis, killed, R. B. Houston was Lieut. in the 52d N. C., and resigned, H. Jones was aid to Gen. Young, killed, Walter J. Jones is in one of our heavy artillery regiments, W. J. King is in the Medical Department at Richmond, J. B. Lutterloh was a Lieut. in the 56th and killed at Ginn Swamp, Eugene S. Martin is a Lieut. in the 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery, Geo. S. Martin, killed, Jas. B. McCallum killed, Jas. C. McClelland killed, E. T. McKethan is a Lieut. in the 51st N. C., A. N. McKimmon is in the Quartermaster Department at Raleigh, Jas. McKimmon is a Lieut. in Manly's Battery, Cornelius McNamee is Adjutant of the 6th N. C., J. W. Mebane is Captain in the army of Tennessee, Wm. T. Nicholson is a Captain in the 37th N. C., and Judge Advocate to Wilcox's Division Court, O. W. Peirce is in the 41st N. C., R. G. Pitman is in the Engineer Department, Geo. McD. Quarles is dead, Iowa Royster a Lieut. in the 37th was killed at Gettysburg, E. B. Sanders is in the 35th, Jos. H. Sanders is Major of the 33d and a prisoner, E. D. Scales is a Commissary, Parquard Smith and Norfield Smith are in the 41st, Thos. L. Smith killed, Edward C. Sterling died in service, R. J. Sykes is in a Mississippi regiment, O. W. Taylor is an Assistant Surgeon, John H. Thorp is a Lieut. in the 47th, Samuel P. Weir was a Lieut. in the 46th and killed at Fredericksburg, Geo. L. Wilson died, and W. A. Woodard a Captain in the 1st N. C., was killed in one of the battles around Richmond.

## CHAPLAIN HILL, Sept. 26th, 1864.

**Editors of State Journal:** I write this to express to you my gratitude and thanks for the many and humane courtesies you took in the case of the Court Martial in the case of my son. The order was inhuman and brutal, and none but a set of brutes would have made it. If the charge of misbehaving was correct (which I do not believe, and which is not believed in this community,) why should so brutal an order be made, to publish what would blast forever the reputation of the young man, and fill with mourning, while they live, the hearts of the Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters, all who had an interest in him? Far better would it have been for him to have fallen in some of the many battles through which he has passed. My son has been in the army over three years. He joined the 1st N. C. Regiment; was in the battle of Bethel, under Col. Hill, and his officers say he did his duty well. Richard Saunders, now a Druggist at this place, was 1st Lieutenant of the company, and he says "he was one of the best soldiers in the Regiment."

On the disbanding of that regiment, he again volunteered for the war, as a private, and his company was attached to the 11th regiment N. C. troops. He was appointed orderly Sergeant of his company, and has been ever since attached to that regiment and in a number of battles.

In the battle of Gettysburg, all three of his Lieutenants were killed. For his gallantry in that fight, and his good conduct on other occasions, the company elected him Lieutenant.

He has been in wretched health for more than a year past—one of his lungs has been almost entirely destroyed, for more than twelve months, and the other seriously affected. An examination before a medical board would have resulted in his discharge from the service long since; but he refused to apply for it. Ten or fifteen days before this fight for which he was court-martialed, he wrote to me that his health was so wretchedly bad that he should be compelled to resign and come home; but, as the Confederacy needed every man who could raise a gun, that he would try and stay until the army went into winter quarters, and then come home, and see if he could get well. He went into the fight, feeling very unwell when he started, and he remained in the fight and at his post until he was completely quiet; and then, feeling almost exhausted from the fatigue and excitement of the battle, he went to look for a surgeon, and found the assistant surgeon, and asked for a permit to go to the rear until he could recover. The assistant surgeon did not examine him; but said "he did not care a d—n where he went." This surgeon swore before the court-martial that he ordered my son back. My son is modest and retiring in his disposition. He was immediately ordered on trial, and no time was given him for preparation, and he had no counsel on trial.

My eldest son was killed in this place, my next eldest was residing in Texas, was the first to break out, and he volunteered in the 6th N. C. Regiment, and was under General Hood in Longstreet's corps. After fighting through all the campaigns, he went with Longstreet's corps to Tennessee, and fell at the battle of Chickamauga, nobly fighting for the rights of the South. As soon as I heard of his being killed I went on after his body, desiring that his remains should rest in his native soil and mingle with those of his family. General Robertson, his brigade commander, told me he was one of the first soldiers he ever saw. On the 5th of April last, General Hood, wrote me a letter expressing his sympathy for me in the loss of so gallant a son. I quote from his letter: "I deeply sympathize with you, in the loss of your two sons, particularly, I have, so long a member of my old Brigade, and take great pleasure in testifying to his great gallantry on all occasions, and a general good behavior as a soldier."

Major Sellers, Chief of Gen. Hood's Staff, also wrote me: "I knew your son Thomas well, and bear cheerful testimony to all Gen. Hood has said."

I have done all I could for the support of the war. Both my sons always declared that I should not employ a substitute for them. I feel that my poor boy, after all the privations, sacrifices and hardships he has endured, and after all the bloody battles he has gone through for his country, has been shamefully treated, and grossly slandered. I am glad to find there is but one paper in North Carolina that would publish so brutal an order. There is a God who rules above, and justice must be finally meted out to the movers of this inhuman and malignant affair. I shall be greatly obliged, Messrs. Editors, if you will publish this letter.

Very respectfully,

JONES WATSON.

It is reported that the blockade steamer, City of Petersburg and Old Dominion, were captured last week on their passage out from Wilmington to Halifax. We do not vouch for the report.—*Confederate*.

We are glad to say the report was unfounded. Both vessels have safely arrived at Halifax, N. S.

## Army News.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday, has the following:

### EARLY REPORTED VICTORIES AT NEW HOPES!

Late last night we received intelligence, believed to be authentic, that yesterday the enemy attacked General Early at New Hope and was repulsed heavily. The affair is spoken of as a decided victory for us, though up to the time of writing no positive information has been received on the subject. Our loss is reported very small. If the report be correct, it is possible we may receive official intelligence on the subject before going to press.

We are positive that a battle was fought yesterday somewhere between New Hope and Port Republic, and it is very certain had we been defeated that before eight o'clock last night our forces would have reached the Central railroad at Waynesboro'. From that circumstance alone we feel authorized in deciding that victory has again, after a brief absence, perched upon our standards.

New Hope is the place made memorable by the defeat and death of the lamented General William E. Jones, last spring. It is twelve miles east by north of Staunton, on the Port Republic road, nine miles north of Waynesboro' and ten miles south of Port Republic.

We are much pleased to be able to state, as coming from a trustworthy source, that, though the enemy has kept close on our heels since we left Fisher's Hill, and constant skirmishing has been kept up, our loss has been remarkably slight in stragglers and by casualties.

We may mention in connection with the reported victory at New Hope, that the Yankee pickets at New Hope, which they learned Early had gained a victory in the Valley. These pickets may have been alluding to New Hope, or perhaps to a small settlement which Early gave Sheridan at New Market.

### AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE—RECRUITS

The Bristol *Gazette* says that the past week has been one of comparative quiet in our front. The enemy have made no demonstrations on this side of Greenville. A regiment came to that place but returned to the Gap the same day.

Some change has taken place in the forces. The 10th Michigan has gone to Strawberry Plains. The 18th Ky. cavalry, from Cumberland Gap, has taken its place.

But one regiment of negroes and a few whites compose the garrison at Knoxville.

The enemy's rule in East Tennessee is becoming more despotic daily. Many of the most influential Southern men are being arrested and hurried off to Knoxville.

The *Gazette* brings us the gratifying news that 1,500 well mounted recruits from Middle Tennessee together with 1000 regulars under a gallant leader have come to our lines the present week, which speaks much for the devotion of the people inside the enemy's lines for our cause.

It thinks that if our armies could occupy Tennessee and Kentucky, 50,000 men would flock to our standard. Even the re-occupation of East Tennessee would be but the opening for recruits from Middle Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana.

From what we learn from other sources, we are led to believe that there is a great improvement in the aspect of affairs in East Tennessee.

### COLONEL MOSBY AND HIS COMMAND.

The following is a copy of Gen. Lee's endorsement on Lieut. Col. Mosby's report of his operations, from the 1st of March to the 11th of September, 1864:

### "HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

September 10th, 1864.

"Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General, for the information of the Department. Attention is invited to the activity and skill of Col. Mosby, and the intelligence and courage of the officers and men of his command, as displayed in this report. 'With the loss of little more than twenty men, he has killed, wounded and captured, during the period embraced in this report, about twelve hundred of the enemy, and taken more than sixteen hundred horses and mules, two hundred and thirty beef cattle, and eighty-five wagons and ambulances, without counting many smaller operations. The services rendered by Col. Mosby and his command, in watching and reporting the enemy's movements, have also been of great value. His operations have been highly creditable to himself and his command.'

"Signed, R. B. LEE, General."

### FROM THE VALLEY.

There were reports last night by the Central cars that Early had repulsed Sheridan at New Hope, which is on Middle river, midway between Port Republic and Staunton. Another report located the fight at Brown's Gap, which is near Port Republic. New Hope and Brown's Gap are only twelve miles apart.

### YANKEE CAVALRY AT STAUNTON.

It was rumored, last night, at a late hour, that the enemy's cavalry were at Staunton. There was, we learned upon inquiry, no ground for the report, except that the telegraph operator at Staunton had changed his base, and retired to Waynesboro'.

### FROM THE PETERSBURG FRONT.

We have to report, this morning, that so far as can be ascertained by those who make it their special duty to find out, there is no noticeable change of affairs in our front. The enemy seemingly occupy their positions before us in about the same numbers, and manifest no disposition to attack.

### DESKETERS TALKS.

We place very little reliance in the stories deserters relate, but three who came into our lines yesterday morning before day, brought such cheering intelligence touching affairs in the Valley, that we give it for just what it may be worth, and nothing more. They state that information reached the Yankee camp Sunday night of another fight in the Valley, and that this time, it being the third battle within less than a week, General Early achieved a victory over Sheridan. The reports in the Yankee camp were, that the Confederates utterly routed Sheridan, taking 1800 prisoners, and over thirty pieces of cannon. This may be true. It is not an impossibility, but up to the late hour last evening, at which these lines were written, there had been no confirmation of the victory through Confederate sources.

### REPORTS FROM THE ENEMY'S REAR.

Persons who visited the city yesterday, coming from the enemy's rear, report that his cavalry force has been greatly reduced during the past five or six days, and the general impression seems to be, that they have crossed to the north side of James River. The same parties report also, that the Yankee infantry are tearing down the residences and outhouses of citizens in Prince George to build for themselves winter quarters. In every instance where the house has been vacated, this is its

fate, and in many cases, although occupied, the outhouses are ruthlessly torn down, and the plank and timbers appropriated for the erection of soldiers' huts.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. FURNACE, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### Interesting from the Valley.

**CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 27.**—The fight near Port Republic on Monday was an engagement between our cavalry and that of the enemy. They came over the river and were driven back three miles, by our cavalry, across the river. The enemy's cavalry entered Staunton about six P. M. Monday. A force appeared at Waynesboro' about nine o'clock this morning, and went back about one mile from town. No damage done up to 4 P. M.

The smoke seen indicates that they are burning the Rail Road track between Christian's creek and Staunton. No fighting between the armies up to four o'clock this evening.

No serious anxiety felt here.

### [SECOND DISPATCH.]

**CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 28.**—It is difficult to get at the precise facts as to which way both armies in the Valley have moved. Early is following the enemy and reports that he will attack them to-day at Mt. Luden. It is reported that we whipped the enemy on yesterday at Waynesboro'. The enemy's cavalry are on a raid into their own country.

### From the North.

**RICHMOND, Sept. 28.**—New York papers of Monday have been received. War news important. At last accounts Sheridan still in pursuit of Early.

Denison has not yet accepted the position of Postmaster General.

A Democratic meeting in Lincoln county Missouri, was broken up by soldiers, one man killed and three wounded.

Winter Davis of Maryland, has taken the stamp for Lincoln.

### European News.

**RICHMOND, Sept. 28.**—European advices to the 12th received. The British press were discussing Yankee politics, generally favoring or predicting the election of McClelland.

The city of Nankin has been taken by the Chinese Imperials.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were received with enthusiastic demonstrations in Denmark. They will visit Sweden and Strasbourg.

The marriage of the Banker Erlanger to Miss Slidell caused great sensation in Paris. Cotton in Liverpool firm.

## New Advertisements.

### Headqrs Reserve, N. C.

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1864.

THE following extract of a law of Congress entitled "An Act to organize forces to serve during the war," is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SEC. 8. That hereafter the duties of Provost and Hospital Guards and Clerks, of Clerks, Guards, Agents, Employees or Laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the Ordnance Department, and Clerks and Employees of Navy Agents, as also in the execution of the Enrollment Acts, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and who by the reports of a Board of Army Surgeons, shall be reported as sound and fit for service; and the said persons shall be performing some of the above named duties, as far as practicable, to be employed under the Fifth Section of this Act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties; Provided, that persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, and who are not otherwise engaged in the Departments or Bureaus herein mentioned.

SEC. 9. That any Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary or Assistant Commissary (other than those serving with Regiments and Brigades in the field), or officer in the Ordnance Bureau, or Navy Agent, or Provost Marshal, or officer in the Commissary service, who shall be reported by a Board of Army Surgeons, to be heretofore employed, or retain in his employment any person, in any of their said Departments or Bureaus, or in any of the duties mentioned in the Fifth Section of this Act, in violation of the provisions thereof, shall, on conviction thereof by a court martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any Department and District Commander, upon proof by the oath of any credible person that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty, and said Commander shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offence, and any Commander, who refuses or fails to perform the duties enjoined by this Section, shall, upon being duly convicted thereof, be dismissed from the service.

Approved Feb'y 17th, 1864.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HENRY:

JNO. W. HINDSdale,  
Asst. Adjutant General, Wilmington.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, copy threatened.

## New Auction and Commission House.

### ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in GOLDENSBORO', S. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Curr, Hides, Bones, Skins, and securities of every kind. Also, for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores, &c. Commissions are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room. Advancements made on consignments if desired.

W. S. G. ANDREWS,  
J. J. BAKER,  
Cleansing Partners.

### Wanted

FOR RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange.

### A FARM.

Containing from 500 to 1500 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, for the next three months. Any person having such a Farm, then located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, character of soil, terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASH RENT. Address A. G. V., Clarksville, Va. sep 28-61

### Sorghum Seed Wanted.

Will pay FIVE DOLLARS per bushel for Clean Seed, or EIGHT DOLLARS per hundred with three inch stalk.

ALSO,

WANTED TO HIRE, a NEG